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THE CITIZENS' TICKET.

Wherever and whenever American cities have been confronted with emergencies which presented situations unsolvable by ordinary methods, wise and public-spirited citizens have bent themselves to the task, shouldered the responsibility and mastered the problem. It was so in New Orleans, it was so in Galveston, it was so in Memphis, in Des Moines, in Houston, in Dallas, in Chattanooga, in Columbia, in Birmingham, in Grand Junction and in other cities. Whether the emergency was caused by some public calamity or was brought about by a radical change in the form of the city's government, citizens took the situation in hand and evolved a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. Extraordinary problems require extraordinary solutions.

Richmond faces to-day an emergency. It has changed its form of government, it has adopted a new system for the transaction of its business. New systems must be installed by experts, or new systems cause only that much more waste, duplication and loss. To put the new system of administration of the municipal affairs of Richmond at the outset into the hands of inexperienced, inexperienced and inexperienced men would be nothing short of criminal. The possibility that new men might be elected to the new Administrative Board constitutes the peril to the city and creates an emergency which thoughtful and patriotic citizens alone can meet. The people of Richmond do not desire to pay out \$10,000 annually to five narrow-minded and unfit placements. The people want the five best available men who can be secured, and in order to obtain them, there must be some method of agreeing upon and electing them.

To the end that the people of Richmond may be guided in their choice by the sound judgment of those whose business experience makes them peculiarly able to discriminate fairly and select wisely the five available men best qualified to administer the business of Richmond, the Richmond Citizens' Association was formed. It is composed of representative citizens from all parts of the city. It has within its membership a large representation from the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Club, the Retail Merchants' Association and is composed in large measure of the active business men of Richmond. It has deliberated at length as to the best method with which to meet the present emergency, and it has come to the conclusion that the best solution is a citizens' ticket, upon which the patriotic people of the city may unite and which they can elect. The great number of candidates in the field makes it necessary that there should be some concerted action looking to the certain election of five efficient men. Without some definite ticket, backed by the people of the city, unfit and incompetent men would be elected. The Citizens' Association recommends five men, and these five men the public-spirited men and the business men will support. The choice of these men was careful and deliberate, and such discrimination as was made was made only in the interest of efficient government for Richmond. The action of the citizens' Association was brought about by a desire to guide and inform the voters of the city and in no sense to dictate to them.

The Citizens' Association ticket for the Administrative Board is: Henry P. Beck, Edgar H. Ferguson, Marx Gunst, Carlton McCarthy, William H. Zimmermann. These men are regarded by the Citizens' Association as the most available and practical candidates. This is a time for united action by the people in the sole interest of better, more popular and more efficient government for Richmond. The Times-Dispatch recommends this ticket to the people of the city. Their own wise judgment will doubtless accord with that of the patriotic men of Richmond who have sought in this way to inform them and to commend to them five men whose election will save the government of Richmond from the plague of demagoguery, inefficiency, extravagance, log-rolling, and waste of the people's money. The election of this ticket would avert the peril of government by unworthy and unfit politicians and avoid destructive misgovernment.

MORE FOR ALDRICH THAN TAFT. Dr. A. Platt Andrew, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has written a very caustic letter to President Taft, accusing Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh of procrastination and negligence in the management of his department. He has also informed the public of the momentous fact that, personally and temperamentally, Secretary MacVeagh is very distasteful to him. To make sure that this letter would reach the public and also to bring about an unmarred impression on the public mind, Dr. Andrew, with more shrewdness than good taste, also took the precaution of releasing his communication at the same time that it was sent to the White House. It is also significant that it was given out just after Secretary MacVeagh had left Washington and could not reply. These circumstances, together with the more or less sensational nature of the case, have caused us to take some pains to ascertain the true inwardness of the situation. If this financial expert was sincerely consumed with indignation because of his inability to properly conduct the business of the country through the incompetence of Secretary MacVeagh, we considered him worthy of a full hearing and support.

Unfortunately for him, such does not seem to be the real condition of affairs. It seems that Dr. A. Platt Andrew was formerly a professor of finance in Harvard University. In some way ex-Senator Aldrich discovered him in his academic seclusion and appointed him an adviser to the new Federal Monetary Commission. When this commission completed its work a comfortable berth was found for Dr. Andrew as director of the mint. Later he was appointed to the post which he has just resigned.

Naturally, Dr. Andrew has been single-minded in the furtherance of ex-Senator Aldrich's political plans and work. When the date for the Chicago convention approached Dr. Andrew informed Secretary MacVeagh that he was going to Chicago to work for a plank in the Republican platform endorsing the so-called Aldrich bill for banking reform. The Secretary urgently requested him to remain at home and attend to his official duties. Secretary MacVeagh already knew of the Aldrich tariff loan under which President Taft was stumbling, and realized that he would not relish any additional burden bearing this particular political trade-mark, but Dr. Andrew went to Chicago and labored unsuccessfully for many days for the adoption of an Aldrich banking plank. President Taft was evidently annoyed, and on the return of his zealous assistant secretary to Washington, requested him to resign. Dr. Andrew awaited an opportunity favorable to himself and thereupon delivered his resignation, and at the same time his letter denouncing Secretary MacVeagh.

The conclusion seems to be plain that Dr. Andrew is guilty of even a worse dereliction of duty than that of which he accuses his superior. He claims that the Secretary of the Treasury has neglected his duties, while it appears that Dr. Andrew himself was forced to resign because he dropped his official duties to attend a political convention, to work in the interest of a certain faction and of the legislation which it was promoting. In other words, Dr. Andrew seems to be condemning himself out of his own mouth. Whatever may be the condition of affairs in the Treasury Department, it is evident that his own influence was not wholesome. Moreover, his attitude in the matter shows unmistakable lack of discretion and good form.

THE BILL MOOSE'S PRAYERS. Little Bill Moose Kermit artlessly remarked, "Pop has been praying for Clark." Big Bull Moose Braves George W. Perkins, the Harvester Chief, Frank Munsey, the Big Medicine Man, also beat the tomtoms and prayed loudly for Clark. But no third party progressives prayed for Wilson. They would as soon have prayed for death. And, prayers or no prayers, that is what the Roosevelt band will get in November. Taft's boom has died already.

UP TO MAYOR RICHARDSON.

The fate of the Richmond and Henric franchise ordinance Mayor Richardson must now decide. He is to be commended for desiring to give the matter a full hearing, and if his final judgment shall be against either the legality or the wisdom of the ordinance, he will deserve far greater commendation. The fact that this ordinance has passed both branches of the City Council does not make it right, legal or proper. If there is the slightest doubt as to the illegality of the proposed law, the Mayor should resolve that doubt against the measure. The City Attorney advised the necessity of shaping this vital ordinance so that the burden of extensions would be placed upon the applicants and not upon the city. The City Council turned a deaf ear to that wise counsel, but that is no reason why the Mayor should. Whatever the present demand for the ordinance, if it does not protect the consumers absolutely, the responsibility for such failure must rest upon the Mayor, exactly as much as upon the Council.

The Times-Dispatch urges Mayor Richardson to veto the ordinance. In its present shape the proposed franchise guarantees no benefit to the people of the city, and it holds reasonable promise of becoming a burden upon them. The veto power is not a mere paper power; it is vested in the Mayor to correct the mistakes of the Council. Its courageous exercise in the interest of the people can only be applauded by them. Even if the Mayor should consider the ordinance legal, he should, nevertheless, veto it on the grounds of its im-

propriety and the lack of any necessity for it.

MARSHALL A POTENT PARTY.

That Marshall materially strengthens the Democratic ticket, and his selection as candidate for the vice-presidential demonstrates, "only less than the choice of Woodrow Wilson" for the presidency, that the Democratic party has begun a new chapter, is the deliberate opinion of the Springfield (Mass.) Republicans, Independent Republican. This opinion is expressed in a calm, thoughtful, dispassionate article contrasting the nominations of the two parties, respectively, for second place.

Sherman the Republican regards not only as a passive proposition, but "as a load which Mr. Taft already overburdened, must carry." Marshall, it considers an active, potential force that will bring to Wilson the added strength of his own popularity in Indiana, an important State, which Mr. Taft carried by only a narrow margin four years ago, which is now represented by two Democratic Senators, and which it unhesitatingly avers "should, without further question, be counted in the Democratic column as the result of putting Governor Marshall on the ticket."

In analyzing Governor Marshall's personal character and claims to confidence, our Massachusetts contemporary says: "The Democrats have in Governor Marshall a man of strong and appealing personality, of sturdy qualities, and one who will be free from undesirable associations either in business or politics." In dissecting his political career it observes: "As Governor of Indiana he has made an excellent record, showing himself alive to and in sympathy with the progressive demands of the times, without being carried away by fads and isms." All this follows a just, nonpartisan, but forceful, presentation and criticism of the many Democratic errors of the past at the critical moment.

In conclusion, the Republican clinches its opinion that the national Democracy has begun a new and most promising chapter in the iterative declaration that "the selection of Governor Marshall is a significant measure of the change that has come over the party." Considering their source, the views and the reasoning we have summarized above should have special weight with and carry special encouragement to the Democrats throughout the land.

Save for its sentimental Misogynism on the negro question, from which it has for some time been showing gratifying signs of gradual recovery, the Republican is one of the "safest and sanest" and most judicial-minded newspapers in the country. More than that, no newspaper printed in New England reflects more fully and reliably the political sentiment, leaning and judgment of the intelligent masses, particularly the independent intelligent masses, of all that section.

THE COLONEL'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Why should that impertinent, malodorous and wilful little person, La Follette, call on Colonel Roosevelt to publish a statement of the amount and source of his campaign funds or explain why he spurns "one of the basic principles of public morality and political activity"? What does it matter if La Follette has published a statement of his own receipts and disbursements? Doesn't the pernicious Villier from Wisconsin know that Colonel Roosevelt couldn't possibly do wrong in accepting money from anybody? Has he forgotten that when the big interests contribute to the Colonel's movement it is just like putting money in the contribution plate in church on Sunday, though if they put it into any body else's fund it is a colossal and outrageous attempt of the bosses to murder the common people? Has the diminutive Senator never learned that the sanctity of his deeds is inviolable? Does he not know that the very moment tainted money touches the Colonel's hands it becomes holy tribute, because the Colonel stands at Armageddon and battles for the Lord? Doesn't little La Follette know that George W. Perkins also battles for the Lord, just as Bill Flinn battles for the Lord? Why should a silly little molly-coddle profane the holy counting house of this martyr, who, in his pale shirt of fire, is sacrificing himself at the stake that the people shall rule? Why should any person dare to inquire the nature of the stake and who is staking the "gift of God"? Woe to thee, La Follette! Thou shalt be called hypocrite, traitor, falsifier, brigand, pirate, thug, highwayman and profane. Whoever stands at Armageddon and battles for the Lord hath no time to answer foolish questions.

Much sympathy is felt for the man who insists upon garnishing his butter-milk with a sprig of mint, in memory of auld lang syne. Almost every afternoon hundreds of people pour out of the railway stations. Everybody's coming to Richmond now, for Richmond is the coolest and most delightful summer resort in the country. Hereafter all national convention delegates should be put in cars so as to be protected from the contact with Wall Street pirates.

It is a safe bet that Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People" is selling a lot faster now than it ever did before. Hereafter all national convention delegates should be put in cars so as to be protected from the contact with Wall Street pirates.

The houn' daws and the bull moose are in full retreat.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

From the Hickeyville Clarion. Three life insurance agents are on the trail of Harkins. Harkins says he doesn't look as though he is going to have time to do much of his farm work this summer. Anse Frisby says one very superfluous thing in this world to do is to allow your wife to take elocution lessons. He never met a woman who wasn't fluent enough without 'em.

Uncle Ezra Harkins went to sleep back of the stove during the sermon at the Hardsell church Sunday evening and didn't wake up until Monday afternoon. Rev. Harkins says he tried to wake up all the members of his congregation after church he wouldn't get home himself until midnight, so he late 'em dream.

The lighting system of Hickeyville was out of commission last Thursday night. Station Agent Jordan forgot to get any oil for the switch lights.

Luke Hanks is putting warbed wire fences all around his place so as his hired man can't sit down. He expects to save a lot of money in that way.

The Hardsell people are thinking of building a new church. All of the seats will be back seats, and there will be a brick wall between the choir and the congregation. Let the improvement go on.

Miss Amy Harkins' stand is so tight that she can't stand up and eat her meals off'n the mantel.

Constable Ezra Hand is investigating the mysterious disappearance of Anse Frisby's duck pond, which occurred one night last week. It is thought that some culprit who is an enemy of Anse has bored a hole in the bottom of the pond and let the water all out.

Getting an Accident Policy. Accident policies will happen in the best regulated families. The last time we got over it was a very simple matter. After the physical examination, which lasted three hours and a half, we were obliged to fill out a blank answering the following questions:

Where were you born and, if so, how much? Did your grandfather have fits, and how many? Did he have them frequently or only every five minutes or so?

Do you expect to live until next December, and, if so, what reason have you for doing so?

Were you ever killed before, and if so, how many times? Please fill in particulars in each case.

Do you ride in automobiles or dodge them? This is important.

Do you engage in the pleasant but perilous occupation of trying to sell books out of your house to house on the installment plan? This is considered an extreme risk.

Did your great-grandfather ever have the mumps? How many and on which side; your father's or mother's side?

Do you ever break your collarbone or your right forearm trying to button a 14 collar on a 15 shirt? If not, why not?

Do you believe in embalming or cremation?

Do you use liquor or patent medicine? How many times have you had the flu? Describe the zoological display you witnessed each time.

Do you go around looking for trouble or do your wife's folks come and visit you without being invited?

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our party's platform, has been subjected, not only to suspicion as to his mental capacity, but to scurrilous and undeserved abuse. It is but just that some of those who believe in the absolute sincerity of his ideals and his devotion to the great mass of the people should express their sentiments, not so much because the expression will gratify him, but because in this way the great service which he has rendered the body of the people may be kept fresh in their minds and that others who entertain similar views may know that they are not alone.

To my mind he is the ideal public man, and while as in every human instance there are those things which he did, whether or not he has made it due to the fact that his knowledge of conditions and of the course which they rendered necessary was either more or less than my own.

To me it is no cause of criticism of him that he should have desired the nomination at this time, conceding that the existing conditions are such that party what it is may be a matter of debate, but there can be no dispute of the assertion that he has at least done all that he could to make it what it is, and that of all those who have been conspicuous in the present condition and the principles for which it stands more nearly represent his efforts and ideas than those of any other.

It is one of the tragedies of history that when success follows the line of Mr. Bryan, it is so long in coming that he has labored and dared so much, he should be denied one of the fruits of that victory which he has made certain, and be compelled to leave to others, however capable and devoted, the execution of ideas which he has so long entertained and for whose performance he is peculiarly, if not pre-eminently, fitted.

But I feel certain that in this hour, though there must be some regret that there is not in it one step nearer to the goal, and I feel equally certain that whenever the opportunity presents itself, wholeheartedly and without reserve, he will be found aiding, as none other could aid, those who by circumstance have been placed to do the duties which it would have made true the promises of our party no one will go further in excellence of service or devotion of purpose than himself.

He possesses every element of greatness. Quick, both in perception and conception, bold and resolute in purpose and apparently beyond the reach of fatigue he has the zeal of the crusader, guided, without being tempered by the wisdom of the councilor. And if ever a man proved the possession of any of the claims to greatness the ten days have demonstrated them in him.

Those who profess to see in the result of the Baltimore Convention a defeat of Mr. Bryan do not read their lesson aright. As far as it was possible for that convention to do so, it stamped him with success, for it placed him to promulgate his principles as the creed of the party and placed its cause in the hands of the candidate whom he favored and who, it is conceded, most fully represents the principles for which he has contended. And whether they be for him or against him, nearly every paper in this country not only conceded, but declares, that Mr. Wilson is his choice and but for his efforts would not have been nominated.

But if it were true that he was defeated, millions who now rejoice over the result would be filled with the most gloomy apprehension for the future, for to such a man neither victory nor defeat can be personal. There are millions who must rejoice with him in the one and sorrow with him in the other, for he strives not for a man, but for men.

Perhaps, when the real history of these times shall be written and calm judgement shall have superseded the fevered passions of the hour, there will still be some who will believe in him as Roosevelt does of Jefferson as one of the great men of the world, and that he was both mountebank and traitor; but the vast majority who reap the benefits of the change which he has wrought in the structure and

IMPORTANT NEWS.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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"We're gonna have ice cream for supper."

QUERIES & ANSWERS

Old Cry. Your reference to the old "cry" so common among the boys here forty years ago quite "took me back" to the old days. I recall the Tom Collins case, too, and once made a journey from Richmond College to Rockets on a relay of messages left by that personage for me. But there must be some mistake in your Latin sentence. Surely no grammar would give such a piece of foolishness for Latin.

A. W. H. Foolery would be a better term than foolishness. A. W. H. will find the sentence quoted, and much more of the same pleasant sort, in Percival Leigh's "Comic Latin Grammar," Part III, page 1.

Cost of Living. Are there any articles of common necessary consumption to be got now at prices lower than those of fifty years ago? Can you instance even one? ROBERT WAUGH. Scores of them, especially articles produced by complex machinery, are examples would be the fact that you may buy to-day for \$5 a watch which will keep better time and look better than the average \$50 watch of fifty years ago. Whether it will wear better is possibly doubtful.

Aeronautical Society. Can you give me the address of the president of an aeronautical association, if there is one in America?

R. L. CONNOR. There is the Aeronautical Society, with rooms at 515 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City. A letter to the secretary at that address should bring you answers to the several questions in your note.

J. D. What degree is J. D. the abbreviation for? Is it conferred at Harvard? E. D. PEAR. Jurum Doctor, Doctor of Laws. It is very likely used by Harvard, but we cannot find any catalogue of that school at hand. The form is also used for Junior doctors in the English Church, and possibly here.

Fighting Fleas. My cellar is overrun with fleas. Can you suggest how to get rid of them? W. A. H. The best suggestion made by a person who claims to be a flea expert, to whom your misery was referred, is that you have the cellar well cleaned and put down lime liberally.

Grubs in Sheep. My sheep have grubs in the head. What will cure them? SUBSCRIBER. Write to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Richmond, Va. He can send you a bulletin on this disorder published by the United States government.

Coxey's Army. Who was President when Coxey's Army went to Washington? P. H. OSBORNE. The whole Coxey movement took place in Cleveland's second administration. After some months of preparation the "army" reached Washington April 22, 1894.

Miss Gould. Please give me Miss Helen Gould's address. MRS. C. A. 579 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This address was published about three weeks ago. Right many persons have lately written that they were making scrap books of The Times-Dispatch Query Column. When there comes along a question which has appeared and been answered within a very short time, we wish there were more scrap book makers.

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